Far to the north, where pines and snow-drifts There is a realm of rigor known as Maine.

All winter there the fleroe winds whistle free,
And people shovel snow with toil and pain.
And yet it has an interest for me,
Because it is the home of Sarah Jane.

A very charming tirl is Sarah Jahe,
But prouder, loftier, chillier, none can be.
Whother it is because she dwelie in Maine,
Where girls, like pines, grow strong and
straight and free,
I can ret say; I only know, with pain,
That, though so charming, she is cold to me.

And this, alas! is very hard for me, Because I am so fond of Sarah Jane. No suitor could more true and loyal be; There beats not in the whole extent Maine

A heart from guile and fickleness more free, And her unkindness gives me keenest pain

But yet she scorns and ridicules my pain, And utterly contemns my love and me. There seems no softer side to Sarah Jane; Her native lakes can no more frosty be When zero slips from Greenland down Maine.

Binds every wave and leaves no ripple Soon May will come and set the waters free, And lift the winter's paralyzing pain; But will the sunshine warm her heart to me? Will even dog days melt my Sarah Jame? If I could but believe that this might be, What rays of hope would radiate from Maine!

How with the bluehird would I fly to Maine With speed as tiroless and with wing with speed as troless and with wing as force. Pocaetting all my former doubt and pain, if only she at last would turn to me. My radiant and releating Sarah Jane. Her heart's thawell side! But will it ever be?

Would it could be! Would I were now in How would my pain depart and leave me O Fate, give me lo win my Sarah Jane! -Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Maga

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Driven From Sea to Sea;

Or, JUST A CAMPIN'.

Published by Pennission of J. E. Downer & Co., Publishens, Chicago.

CHAITER XIX -- CONTINUED. The road by which they had come the night before could be seen at one point only, and that nearly a mile distant, where it wound around a spur of the mountain and dived down into a ravine from which it emerged only to wind around other bluffs and spurs and dive down into other hollows out of the range of vision of any one standing in the door or at the windows of the shanty.

By ascending to the summit of the mountain, a succession of lower ridges and hills could be seen stretching away towards Phippsburg and the river, with sometimes a glimpse of the valley be-yond, and of a thin line of smoke from the steamers that went pulling up and down that highway of nature; but from the lower ground on which the shanty stood this view was shut out by inter-vening hills, and there came a feeling of loneliness, and sequestration inde-scribable, to the three women as they looked out upon the scene that first

with weeds had sprung up on the ground, untilled for two years. These the rain had beaten flat to the earth in places, while in others they still kept a half erect position and were twisted to-gether in bunches.

The few scattering grape vines, left to themselves, had broken from their supports and run riot among the weeds and grass. The peach, and pear trees showed the same lack of care, the very luxuriousness of their growth and their untrimmed appearance adding to the general look of desolation.

And this was the scene upon which door of the shanty with her two daughters. Contrasting it with the home they had just left, and recalling the fact that the nearest neighbor was two miles away, is it any wonder that her heart sank and that for a moment she almost wished they had gone down into the valley and rented, instead of buying this isolated and lonely place upon the mountain side?

CHAPTER XX.

A GLEAN OF SUNLIGHT. But it would not do to give way to feelings of despair. This was to be their home and they must make the best of it, and without a word she turned back and began arranging things so as to give room to set the table and get what breakfast was possible un-

der toe circum tances.

Mr. Parsons came in with his arms full of wood gathered from a fallen tree top, and soon a fire was burning in the stove and the smell of coffee blied the

complaints were uttered, but all worked to get things to rights. Nails were driven into the studding of the walls and articles of clothing and many of the cooking utensils were hung up out of the way, at least for the

me being. The table was placed in the center of the room and covered with a white cloth, the frigal meal placed upon it and the famil; gathered about for the first meal in the new home. As they are they talked of how best to arrange

If it had been the dry season they could have got on so much more comfortably, but with the certainty of rain one-third of the time for mouths to

come, the prospect was dismal enough.
However, they must do the best they
could, and after breakfast Mr. Parsons
helped to put up the beds, one in each
corner farthest from the stove, which
stood in the center at that end of the

with this economy of space very little room was left for moving about. Each member of the family, however, tried to be cheerful and so cheer the rest. Lucy even went so far as to at-tempt a wittieism, and suggested that there was no lack of room so long as none of them were obliged to leave the Louse in order to get space to open the stove door

Strips of bright carpet were laid be tween the beds, about which were hind between the beds, about which were hung
curtains reaching from the ceiling to
the floor. The clock found a resting
place upon a shelf to the left of the
front door. A bureau with a mirror
occupied the space between the windows at the end where the beds stood. The table, when not in use, was folded up and allowed to stand in the center of the floor ready to be opened at meal time. Upon the walls were hung a few pictures. The white curtains which had once adorned the windows of the sitting-room of the old home were fitted to those of the new; and when all was done that could be done, the room looked so bright and cozy that the hearts of the occupants lifted a little, and but for the thought that one was so soon to leave them, whom they knew not when, if ever, they would meet again, they might have been almost happy.

Jennie did not know what day to

look for her husband's coming, for he could not tell, when they parted in San Francisco, how long it would take him to arrange his business, which consisted in the collection of several little sums of money owing to him, but she had written from Phippsburg, telling him where to go for directions how to find her; and one day, about a week after the family had taken possession of the shanty on the mountain side, he came, having walked out from the landing having walked out from the landing.

Mrs. Parsons cried a little when En-

sign kissed her and called her "mother." It reminded her so forcibly of the separation which his coming presaged that she could not help it. But she welcomed him warmly and made him feel that she loved him already for Jen-

From John Parsons he received a hand-shake which, hardened as his own hands were by work in the shop, came near causing Ensign to flinch. The man whose daughter he had married felt a very warm friendship for him in-

In comparing Ensign with Annelsey, as he had naturally done at times, when he expected both would become his sons-in-law, he had somehow come to regard him as a kind of hero, con-tending against odds, as he felt that all men who labored were forced to do, and that in choosing Jennie for a wife he had allied himself with those who; although giving no outward sign, were yet half unconsciously revolving in their minds some plan by which to remove the wrongs beneath which they suffered and writhed and writhed.

It was true that he had lost his pride in possession and with it all confidence in himself.

Without much knowledge of books, inclined by nature to think lightly of his own abilities, and having failed to successfully defend what he knew to be his natural rights to the wealth which he had himself created, he now felt that he had no right to offer advice upon needed reforms in society or the laws. But Ensign was young, he possessed cool courage and a spirit that would cool courage and a spirit that would not allow him to remain supinely inact-ive beneath great and continued wrongs. Besides this, he had a fair education, and, so the girls said, had once or twice talked to his fellow-work-ingmen in public upon questions affect-ing their interests, and there had grad-ually grown up in the mind of John Parsons a feeling that Ensign was to be instrumental in some way, perhaps as a leader, in righting the wrongs of the people. people.

So long as Lucy had been engaged to marry Mr. Annelsey these feelings had been suppressed, overlaid as it were by a fear that in encouraging them he was choosing between his daughters, who were equally dear to him, but he had not been able to receive the second of the not been able to prevent a feeling that Annelsey, being in sympathy with the cause of the lorses which he had suffered, was in some way partially re-sponsible for them, as he certainly was a representative of the class who were the gainers by those losses, and by the losses of the thousand and millions of other men and women who are doomed to toil all their lives for the wretched pittance of enough food and clothing, and hopes of better times, to induce them to continue the work of creating wealth

for others. The moment, however, he learned that Lucy had dismissed Mr. Annelsey, the thoughts which had before been the thoughts which had before been but a dumb kind of feeling, kept under by a knowledge of the relation which the young man was likely to bear to the family, began to take shape, and once or twice in talking with Jennie of the life which she and her husband would lead in Chicago, he had even put these thoughts into words, and now he welcomed the young man not alone as a son-in-law, but as one who might some day help to right existing wrongs

some day help to right existing wrongs and make the people free.

Ensign remained with the family nearly a week, and every day endeared himself more and more to his wife's parents. It was in order that they might become better acquainted with him, and thus not feel that they were deliced their daughter to one so nearly a him, and thus not feel that they were giving their daughter to one so nearly stranger, that he remained. During his stay he helped all he could to put the place in better shape, and as the rains did not fall during the entire week, the two men were enabled to do much towards making things look mere cheerful

cheerful.

A shed for the horses was built out of lumber bought for that purpose by the former owner, but never erected. The broken places in the fence were repaired; the grape vines staked and tied up, and portions of the over-abundant growth of fruit trees cut away.

stood in the center at that end of the room where a single window of six small panes of glass looked out upon the mountain above them. At the other end were two windows of twelve panes each, through which could be seen the hills stretching away towards the river.

There was also a similar window on each side at the right of the doors, so the room was not dark, however much it might lack for conveniences.

Everything not needed for daily use was packed in boxes and trunks and slored away under the beds, but even

es and so much poverty and suffering and of the possible or impossible reme-

dies. ... There ought to be a law to prevent corporations from ownin' land they don't need, an' can't make no use on don't need, an' can't make no use on, 'cept to make them that does want to use it pay for the privilege,'' said Mr. Parsons, as they were at work repair-ing the fence. ''No man can't be real-ally free unless he has a home of his own, and here Gover'ment has gone an' give half the State to corporations, an' how is the next gineration to git homes, I'd like to know.

how is the next gineration to genome. I'd like to know.

"An' other corporations are washin' down the mountains an' fillin' up the valleys; spilln' the tinest lands; chokin' up the river, an' destroyin' the homes of honest folks jest as ef gold was of more value than bread. I've tried hard to get somethin' ahead agin old age come a creepin' on to us, and to give the youngsters a start when they left the youngsters a start when they left us, as Jennie is a doin' now, and here's what it all amounts to; a bit of land not much better than wild on the side of a mountain. The land God made, an' all the improvements that is on to it never cost a thousand dollars when they was new, and that ain't as much as my wife had when I married her; so we've got nothin' at all to show fer a lifetime of hard work an' savin'.

"So fur as we're concerned, mother n' me I mean, it don't make much difference any more. We're gettin' old and shan't last much longer; but ef you an' Jennie ain't no luckier than we hev been, and there ain't no change for the better in things, I'm afeard you won't have even sich a shanty as we've got to die in, and your children won't be no better than slaves. Ye see it holds to reason that ef things don't get no lost to reason that et things don't get no better they must git wus, fur every year the corporations an' the rich folks is a gittin' more an' more of the land, an' of everything else, an' the more they git the easier it is to git more, an' by an' by they'll hev it all, an' them as

will hev to do as they say or starve."

'I don't exactly understand where
the wrong starts," replied Ensign. "but I know there is a great wrong some-where. The ownership of land by corporations, and by others who only wish to play at dog-in-the-manger, is one cause for the existing condition of things, but there must be others.

"Some way or other the larger por-tion of all the wealth which the people create gets away from them while they are exchanging it among themselves. I don't know how, but it does. If it didn't there could not possibly be rich people who have never worked.

The merchant buys the goods of the manufacturer and sells them to those who consume them, thus saving much time which would be wasted if each individual was forced to go to the manufacturer for every article purchased. The merchant is therefore a valuable member of society—he helps the pro-ducers to make an exchange of wealth, and is fairly entitled to receive pay for what he does. But there are the na-tional banks, I don't see how they help any; and every particle they consume or board up is so much taken from the wealth which belongs to those who pro-duce it. It seems to me that those who produce wealth ought to have enough to devise some means of ex-changing it among themselves without paying a bank for the privilege. And every once in awhile there comes a panic, and thousands of business men are ruined, and thousands of laboring men thrown out of employment, and then they get desperate and try all kinds of sharp tricks to catch up again. Now if nobody is benefited by those panies, some way ought to be devised to prevent them, and if anybody is benefited by them they are the fellows that ought to be watched and not allowed to have any hand in the making of the laws, for it is natural to suppose that they would leg state in their own inter-est and not in that of the laboring and

business portion of the community "Then there are the railroads; they get their charters from the people on the plea of being public highways. The geonle build the roads and then the people build the roads and then the companies charge just what they choose for transporting the people and their goods from one part of the country to another, and if it is goods that they transport, they usually take a great deal more of them than they leave the producers, and then bribe Congress and courts and State Legislatures not to interfere with them.

"And so it goes, and I don't know how to go to work to stop it.

"Wall," replied Mr. Parsons, "you're on the right track anyway, an' you jest want to keep agoin' till you think it all out. What you say about the exchangin' of wealth is sensible. It holds to reason that there oughtn't to be nethin' thrown in the way of folks exchangin' wealth. Them that works creates all the land to begin on, and we ren't beat the land to begin on, and weren't beat no way in the exchangin' of what they produced, it's mighty clear that ef a fellow didn't produce nothin' er help some way in the exchangin' of what others produced, he wouldn't have anything to eat very long. There ought to be some way discovered so that them that produce the wealth could trade among theirselves without supportin' a lot of fellers that don't do nothin' but stan' around an' look on.

"Ef you an' Rastus, now, could be together you'd figger it out between you in short meter, I'll wager. I tell you Rastus is smart, and he's got the sand to back it, an' ef anylody ever goes to disturbin' him on his claim, there'll be trouble in camp dead

At last the day came when Jennie and her husband were to take their de-

The family arose early and prepared breakfast as usual, but it was with tears. And when it was eaten, Mr. Parsons went out and hitched the horses to the spring wagon and drove around to the door of the shanif, and helped Ensign to lift in Jennie's trunk. The smaller traveling bags followed. Then came the last kiss and clasping in arms and pledges of constant remembrance and love, over which we willingly draw a

Who is there that has not witnessed similar partings; partings of those whose happiness depended so much on each other's presence, yet who were forced by the cruel necessity of hunting for dollars, to tear themselves apart, and

each go separate ways with half of the sunshine gone out of their lives?

Will the time never come when men will understand what the Teacher of men meant when He said: "Take no thought for the morrow"? And is it not possible, by being just to each other, to remove that constant, crushing weight of care which comes from the ever-present necessity of taking thought as to what we shall eat, and what we shall drink, and wherewithat what we shall drink, and wherewithat we shall be clothed? I believe it will come; I know it is

Thelleve it will come; I know it is entirely possible.

When good-byes had been said, John Parsons drove the young couple to the landing, where, with tears coursing down his cheeks, he, too, bade them good-bye and God speed, and then, having fed his horses, again hitched we and started sadly homeward.

CHAPTER XXI.

OHN PARSONS GIVES EBASTUS A HINT. When the spring came, the level ground about the shanty on the mounttain side had been broken and sowed in grain, or planted with vegetables; the sloping ground above set in grane vines. sloping ground above set in grape vines, and a hundred added fruit trees were putting forth their buds and giving promise of the future.

John Parsons was not so young and spry as formerly, but he was still in good health, and work was his only escape from thought. Every day when the rain was anything less than a regular downpour, he was to be seen at work somewhere about the premises, and Mrs. Parsons and Lucy lent ready

As the house was small, the labor of caring for it was small also, and on pleasant days one or both of them were to be found busily employed in the

garden or vineyard.

They made few acquaintances their new home. There was no neigh-bor nearer than two miles away. and not more than a score of families within a circle easily reached for a day's visit, and of these a number were for-eigners, who, being unable to speak the language, did not mingle with their

American neighbors.

Occasionally a couple of women from some of the little ranches upon the other side of the mountain would come to spend the day at the shanty, but not often; and, although pleased to have them come, Mrs Parsons and Lucy did not always return their visits. This was not always return their visits. This was not because they did not feel kindly towards their neighbors, but because they felt little inclination to go from home, and because they were busy, whenever the weather would admit of it, in helping to get the place in shape to produce a living for the family.

And so the spring and summer passed, and fall came again.

They now had an abundance of vegetables; the two cows which they had brought from the old place, and which found pasturage in the hollows of the hills, supplied them with an abundance of milk and butter, and even with a of milk and butter, and even with a small surplus to sell; and this, with the chickens and turkeys that thrived so finely and wandered at will up the mountain side and down the gorge at the foot of the level field, kept them

the foot of the level field, kept them supplied with groceries.

Of clothing they had a good supply when they came, and were not obliged to purchase, either for garments or beilding, for some time to come, and so did not suffer for anything except from a sense of their losses and wrongs, and for the want of companionship.

They heard from Jenn'e and her husband every few weeks. Ensign had been given the place promised him. They were living in the outskirts of the city, in a little cottage which they had bought on monthly payments, and were

bought on monthly payments, and were comfortable and happy, as young mar-ried folks who are blessed with good health and plenty of faith in each other and the future always are.

TO BE CONTINUED. BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS. Its Causes and How It Should Be Treated.

Hemoptysis is the medical name of this disease. The present article is based on one in the Lancel, by Dr. Seymour Taylor, physician to the North London Hospital for Consumption.

Hæmoptysis does not always indicate consumption. The bleeding may be due to bronchitis, or to a temporarily congested state of some portions of the lungs. If it occur in the early stage of consumption the blood is simply exuded from some congested vessels of the lungs, and is quite scanty. At a more advanced stage attacks occur at com-paratively short intervals of varying length. The quantity is apt to be a gill or more, and issues from some large vessel which has been eroded by the disease. There is usually connected with it a hard, irritating cough-"chopping" in its character. In the last stage the attacks are much less frequent, from the fact that the in-flammation has tended to thicken and harden the vessels. But they are pro-fuse, exhausting, and greatly alarm the patient, from the idea of impending death.

It should be understood, however, that death from hamoptysis is exceed ingly rare. Dr. Taylor, during his en tire connection with a consumptive hospital, has seen only one death di rectly from it. The experience of others has been similar. In a majority of cases the bleeding tends to stop spontaneously. Indeed, in the early stage, it is rather beneficial as alleviating the congestion.

As to treatment, Dr. Taylor decidedly condemns the use of astringents and of ice-bags, not only as ineffective, but as harmful. He has, however, found much benefit from the application of hot flannels to the chest, from the top to the base.

We may add: Improve the general health, if possible, by country living, especially a milk diet, and pure air in the steeping-room.—Youth's Com-

The following figures summarize the volume of life-insurance in the world: Great Britain, \$2,600,000,000; United States, \$2,000,000,000; Germany, \$670,000,000; France, \$650,000,000; Austria, \$225,000,000; Australia and New Zealand, \$190,000,000, clanada, \$66,000,000; Russia, \$53,000,000, and Sweden and Norway, \$46,000,000; a total of \$6,500,000,000.—Philadelphia Press.

—A new teegraph pole has been invented, which, if adopted, will make more business for the iron men and less for the lumber men. It is constructed of tubular malleable iron, galvanized, two and a half inches at the top, weighsfifty pounds, and will stand a greater strain than the ordinary pole. The bottom sets in a clam plate, six inches square, which grips the ground. Satisfactory tests have been made. — Chicago Heraid.

The time-honored custom of commemerating the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise of Prassia, Emperor William's nother, by annually presenting six worthy bridal couples with a purse of 450 marks and a Bible each, was dily observed lately at the Potsdam Courvand Garrison Church.

Is it Not Singular that consumer that consumers about the best appropriate of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposing them to be more careful about exposing and overdoing? It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is rickless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing. Is It Not Singular

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